ÖSYM

T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM KURUMLARI SINAVI

YABANCI DİL TESTİ (YDT)

İNGİLİZCE

28 HAZİRAN 2020 PAZAR

AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu kitapçıkta toplam 80 soru bulunmaktadır.
2. Bu sınav için verilen cevaplama süresi 120 dakikadır (2 saat).
3. **Bu sınav puanlanırken doğru cevaplarınızın sayısından yanlış cevaplarınızın sayısının dörtte biri çıkarılacak ve kalan sayı bu test ile ilgili ham puanınız olacaktır.**
4. Kitapçığın sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
5. Cevaplamaya, istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayınız.
6. Bu kitapçıkta yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Cevap kâğıdında bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediğinizde, silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayınız.
7. Sınavda uyulacak kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

1. - 8. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Although considering how someone may react to a situation can be worthwhile, making ---- about another person's behaviour may lead you to the wrong conclusions.

A) promises
B) assumptions
C) mistakes
D) priorities
E) compliments

2. By the time psychology came into its own as an ---- discipline after separating from philosophy, the scientific revolution was two centuries old.

A) offensive
B) artificial
C) inadequate
D) independent
E) outdated

3. ----, the Universe was too energetic for stars to form, but as it expanded and cooled, it became possible for gravity to form clumps of gas.

A) Initially
B) Frankly
C) Virtually
D) Ultimately
E) Merely

4. Mobile learning, the role of which in education is becoming quite important, is often applied outside classrooms to ---- the learning that takes place inside classrooms.

A) enhance
B) insist
C) require
D) suspect
E) provide

5. In wealthier parts of the world, heart disease and strokes ---- over a quarter of deaths and there are many factors at play, with conventional wisdom identifying cholesterol as one of the biggest offenders.

A) rest on
B) go through
C) account for
D) bring down
E) stem from

6. In the 19-mile exclusion zone surrounding the Chernobyl power plant in Ukraine, which ---- following the 1986 reactor meltdown, plants and animals ---- now in ways they never had before.

A) used to be contaminated / thrive
B) has been contaminated / will have been thriving
C) would have been contaminated / have been thriving
D) was contaminated / are thriving
E) had been contaminated / were thriving

7. **Scientists conducting research to shed light on the possible causes of several mental disorders ---- a link between lack of normal gut bacteria and brain development changes that ---- schizophrenia.**

A) had observed / used to cause

B) have observed / could cause

C) will observe / should cause

D) observed / should have caused

E) are observing / had to cause

8. **---- as the main shipping route between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, Singapore ---- traders from China, India, and Europe for years.**

A) To be served / had attracted

B) Being served / would be attracting

C) To serve / will have been attracting

D) Serving / has been attracting

E) Served / was attracting

9. - 15. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

9. **Recently, the genome of an archaic human female ---- a group called the Denisovans, who lived about 41,000 years ago, has been sequenced ---- a new method of DNA research.**

A) for / by

B) from / with

C) in / onto

D) among / beyond

E) towards / over

10. **Kefir is a fermented drink similar ---- yoghurt and is valued ---- its beneficial effects on microbes in our gut.**

A) in / as

B) with / about

C) around / of

D) to / for

E) from / by

11. **Computers may be able to beat us in specific activities; ----, it will be a long time before we see a robot with human-like versatility.**

A) moreover

B) thus

C) likewise

D) instead

E) however

12. ---- the wheel was invented, humans had devised various ways to move heavy objects around.

A) As long as
B) Before
C) Whenever
D) In case
E) Unless

13. Today, ---- language is completely isolated from ---- languages, which means there is a constant contact among all languages.

A) any / a few
B) no / other
C) a / several
D) all / many
E) each / any

14. ---- people you dine with, ---- food you are likely to eat because when dining with another person, people eat 35 percent more than when they are alone.

A) Whether / or
B) Not only / but also
C) The more / the more
D) Either / or
E) Neither / nor

15. Some students wrongly interpret failure as resulting from lack of ability ---- lack of effort, and do nothing about it since they believe that ability, unlike effort, is something they really cannot do much about.

A) rather than
B) similar to
C) in case of
D) in terms of
E) except for

16. - 20. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

The Incas were among the ancient people that used to live in South America. They used both conquest and peaceful assimilations to expand their empire **(16)----** it became the largest in pre-Colombian America. Expansion was remarkably rapid, starting in earnest in the reign of Pachacuti around 1438. Pachacuti and his son, Tupac Inca, created a huge federal system consisting of four provinces, each **(17)----** by an Inca governor. Following each new conquest, magnificent roads, many of which were paved, were built to link it to the capital of Cuzco and the rest of the empire. With its high-quality building work, Machu Pichu is the best preserved **(18)----** of the Inca civilisation. It is today a fine example of architecture and planning **(19)----** being abandoned in the 16th century. The quality of the stonework, the high altitude of its position and the numerous temples that have been identified among its ruins seem to indicate that Machu Pichu was very important **(20)----** the Inca people.

16.

A) whether
B) whenever
C) unless
D) if
E) until

17.

A) overseen
B) overseeing
C) to have overseen
D) oversee
E) to oversee

18.

A) occupation
B) settlement
C) requirement
D) destruction
E) cultivation

19.

A) despite
B) rather than
C) in case of
D) in addition to
E) in terms of

20.

A) off
B) from
C) by
D) for
E) upon

21. - 28. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

21. Although classical music is claimed to improve children's intelligence, ----.

A) there may not be a correlation between intelligence and appreciation for classical music

B) parents' time is probably better spent exposing their children to classical music right after birth

C) playing classical music to babies will inevitably make them grow up smarter

D) parents may not overlook the possibility to enhance the cognitive ability of their children

E) it is usually enough for parents to rely on classical music alone for the cognitive development of their children

22. Because people usually do not want to participate in surveys, ----.

A) some researchers offer participants a motivational reward to complete a survey

B) a lot of companies rely on consumer surveys to improve their products

C) in a typical research design, data collection is followed by data analysis

D) data science is becoming more and more appealing to scientists and business people alike

E) surveys have long remained a popular tool for collecting information from people

23. When a prey animal or an unsuspecting human approaches, ----.

A) the *box jellyfish* is regarded as one of the most venomous creatures in the ocean

B) the *box jellyfish* is found in coastal waters of northern Australia

C) the cells of the *box jellyfish* are triggered instantly and they deliver toxins

D) the *box jellyfish* gets its name from its cube-shaped bell

E) the venom of the *box jellyfish* is fatal to humans, affecting the nervous system

24. As the climate warmed and the human population grew and spread geographically, ----.

A) walking upright on two feet has long been considered to be a human characteristic

B) humans began to develop the first 'civilised' human settlements

C) they needed to find ways to keep warm and dry

D) we do not know when exactly humans started making clothes and footwear

E) the task of understanding the nature of early human life has been very difficult

25. The rearing of livestock has brought great wealth to Uruguay ----.

A) even if it has been described as a giant city with many farms

B) although recently tourism and banking have also contributed to the national income

C) as the capital city of Montevideo is also the largest city with a population of around 1.5 million

D) whereas the country exports animal products all over the world

E) as long as the population of livestock outnumbers the human population

26. Obese people usually eat more than those of average weight, ----.

A) but research shows that gaining weight can be almost as difficult as losing it

B) thus, obese people may eat less food but get more calories

C) therefore, individual variations in body metabolism allow some to burn calories faster

D) yet they often believe that they eat less than others

E) because most overweight people perform less physical activity

27. ----, the American Marshall Plan helped to jump-start the Austrian economy, laying the foundation for the country's present-day prosperity.

A) Regardless of the capital city Vienna's humble origins as a Roman army camp on the Danube River

B) As though its leaders had repeatedly requested international financial assistance

C) Because no one thought at the time that Austria would receive international aid following World War II

D) Although until recently its government has been dominated by two political parties

E) Despite the damage from World War II and several famines in the late 1940s

28. The underlying cause of dyslexia, which is a learning disability, is not known, ----.

A) as it is characterised by problems in reading, spelling, writing, and etc.

B) that is, it results from the inability to process graphic symbols

C) while dyslexic children often confuse the letter 'd' with the letter 'b'

D) even though research suggests the condition is often inherited

E) so most children with the disability are of normal intelligence

29. - 31. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

People have often reported seeing animals, inanimate objects, and people who have previously died. They may be ‘ghosts’ or ‘angels’ and some involve quite complicated scenes or bizarre situations. These are known as hallucinations. Some visual hallucinations are silent, but in some, people speak, often directly to the individual experiencing the hallucination and give them specific commands. But why do hallucinations occur? There are a number of psychological explanations for their occurrence. Freudians see hallucinations as projections of unconscious wishes or wants. For example, what a person experiences as “real” in a hallucination is actually something they felt but could not express because it was felt subconsciously. Cognitive psychologists point to problems in cognitive processing, particularly metacognition, which is concerned with the understanding of others’ behaviours. However, it is the biological psychologists who focus most clearly on the causes. They see hallucinations primarily as deficits in brain states resulting from damage and chemical imbalances. They have been able to identify the chemical processes that lead to hallucinations. Nevertheless, explaining why a particular individual has a very particular hallucination remains something of a mystery.

29. According to the passage, biological psychologists ----.

A) see hallucinations as the subconscious of an individual with hidden wishes and desires

B) claim that hallucinations may occur due to some physical or chemical problems in the brain

C) focus on seeing some spiritual concepts such as ghosts and angels resulting in bizarre situations

D) regard hallucinations as the projections of other people’s behaviours and their misinterpretation

E) treat hallucinations by giving specific commands to an individual experiencing a hallucination

30. Which of the following is true about hallucinations?

A) The majority of hallucinations involve situations that are bizarre and complicated, according to cognitive psychologists.

B) Freudians have made the most detailed explanation about the reasons for hallucinations.

C) Cognitive psychologists and Freudians share many perspectives on hallucinations.

D) Freudians reject the idea that hallucinations are about one’s consciousness and feelings.

E) Despite finding out about the chemical processes involved in hallucinations, biological psychologists do not know why individuals hallucinate in specific ways.

31. What is the passage mainly about?

A) A historical overview of hallucinations

B) Psychological approaches to the causes of hallucinations

C) Types of hallucinations

D) The psychological and physiological effects of hallucinations

E) Cognitive processing and hallucinations

32. - 34. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Sweden is Europe's fifth-largest country, with an area about the size of California. Roughly 1,600 km lie between its southernmost and northernmost points. About 15% of its area lies north of the Arctic Circle, where, for a few days each summer, the sun never sets, and never rises for a similar period in winter. The Swedish climate is not severe, thanks to the warming influence of the Gulf Stream. Only 7% of Sweden's area is cultivated farmland; more than half of the country is covered by timberlands, consisting mostly of coniferous forests. Mountains, fells, and wetlands occupy nearly a quarter of the country. Sweden has about 100,000 lakes, which include Vanern, the third-largest body of fresh water in Europe. The Swedes are proud of the natural beauty of their country and this large variety in landscape makes Sweden a prime travel destination for outdoor enthusiasts. Norrland, the northern three-fifths of the country, is rich in natural resources, including timber, ore deposits, and rivers, whose waterfalls contribute to the national energy supply. It is here that the local indigenous people earn their traditional livelihood herding reindeer.

32. Which of the following statements about Sweden is true according to the passage?

A) Sweden is five times larger than California.

B) A very small portion of the country is used for agriculture.

C) Mountains and wetlands constitute a great majority of the country's surface area.

D) Norrland, the northern three-fifths of the country, is uninhabited.

E) Coniferous forests cover only a tiny proportion of the country.

33. Why do many people interested in outdoor activities prefer to visit Sweden?

A) There are 100,000 lakes including Vanern, the third-largest in Europe.

B) The natural diversity, which the locals take pride in, makes it attractive.

C) They may have a chance to meet the local indigenous people herding reindeer.

D) They want to be there when the sun never sets in summer time.

E) The country being rich in natural energy resources is appealing to them.

34. What can be inferred about the local indigenous population of Norrland?

A) Their work contributes to the national energy supply.

B) They are in constant fight with the Swedes over the herding of reindeer.

C) They have promoted the tourism industry in Sweden.

D) Their livelihood depends on the ore deposits and waterfalls in Norrland.

E) They lead a pastoral life in a rural area of the country.

35. - 37. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Britain's character has been shaped by its geographical position as an island. Having never been successfully invaded since 1066, its people have developed their own distinctive traditions and continue to delight in their own nonconformity. Britain's heritage can be seen in its ancient castles, cathedrals, and stately homes with their gardens and parklands. It is also evident in the many age-old customs played out across the nation throughout the year. For a small island, Britain encompasses a surprising variety in its regions, whose inhabitants maintain distinct identities. Scotland and Wales are separate countries from England with their own legislative assemblies. **They** also have their own surviving Gaelic languages and unique traditions. The landscape is varied, too, from the mountains of Wales, Scotland, and the north, through the flat expanses of the Midlands and eastern England, to the soft, rolling hills of the south and west. The long, broad beaches of East Anglia contrast with the rocky inlets along much of the west coast. Despite the spread of towns and cities over the last two centuries, rural Britain still flourishes. The countryside is dotted with farms and charming villages, with picturesque cottages, and lovingly tended gardens. The most populated part of the nation is the Southeast, close to London, where modern office buildings mirror the growth of the service and high-tech industries.

35. The ancient castles, cathedrals, and stately homes in Britain are an example of ----.

A) its rich cultural past

B) British disobedience

C) the conflict between Scotland and Wales

D) Britain's resistance to invasions

E) the architecture still practised today

36. The underlined word "they" in the passage refers to ----.

A) the legislative assemblies of England

B) the islands of Britain

C) the inhabitants of Britain

D) Scotland and Wales

E) Gaelic languages and traditions

37. Which of the following is true of the Southeast part of Britain according to the passage?

A) The modern buildings in the area are a direct contrast to the economic conditions the service and high-tech industries operate in.

B) Despite having successful service and high-tech industries, there are not enough modern buildings in London.

C) Modern office buildings of successful service and high-tech industries have been a tradition in the prosperous and densely populated areas of Britain.

D) Service and high-tech industries have seen unprecedented growth after the region became overcrowded.

E) The growth of service and high-tech industries is reflected by the contemporary architecture of the area.

38. - 40. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Influenced by the common misconception, films such as *Jurassic Park* show dinosaurs with tough, leathery, rhino-like skin, but it has since been proven that many dinosaur species were feathered. In a study, a group of scientists have analysed the fossilised remains of the bird-sized dinosaur Anchiornis, which lived 160 million years ago. The specimen has particularly well-preserved feather details, a feature that is usually lost during fossilisation. Covering its body, Anchiornis had unusual contour feathers plumage not used in flight that were soft and V-shaped, at around one to two centimetres in length. Longer flight feathers emerged in layers from all four of the animal's limbs. Anchiornis seems to have needed extra flight feathers because theirs were not zipped together like a bird's, and so generated less lift. Fossil feathers in particular are very hard to interpret for scientists because they are preserved as flat stains derived from the feather pigments. So, making an illustration of the dinosaur was very tough, but the researchers worked closely with a scientific illustrator and came up with the most accurate depiction of a dinosaur ever.

38. According to the passage, the skin of dinosaurs ----.

A) is generally believed to lack feathers but, in fact, many dinosaur species had them

B) was first discussed by the films like *Jurassic Park* before the scientific community

C) started to change around 160 million years ago

D) had an internal structure that made it impossible for them to fly

E) is agreed to be more feathered compared to birds

39. It is pointed out in the passage that the remains of Anchiornis mentioned in the passage ----.

A) were in good condition in terms of the feather details it had

B) were too small in quantity to come to a reasonable conclusion about its flight capability

C) lost its fundamental and peculiar features during the fossilisation period

D) revealed that bird-sized dinosaurs had feathers tied together similar to birds'

E) were ordinary in terms of both feathers and the colours that they had

40. According to the passage, the drawing of an Anchiornis ----.

A) required a lot of work but resulted in the most realistic dinosaur depiction so far

B) lacked the details showing the difference of flight feathers from birds

C) inaccurately illustrated a bird-sized dinosaur to compare it to modern birds

D) clarified that some dinosaurs were identical to today's feathery birds in terms of feather structure

E) was largely influenced by the traditional depictions of dinosaurs by the film industry

41. - 43. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Since the time of Christopher Columbus, Europeans have called the original inhabitants of North America "Indians". Giving them a common name is misleading since these people had no national identity. They lived in areas as diverse as the Arctic and the deserts of the southwest, and differed greatly in their lifestyles. In the north, the Cree hunted moose and caribou. Tribes such as the Huron and the Iroquois in the northeast and the Apache in the southwest were farmers, while those in the northwest relied on fishing. Before the Europeans arrived, some tribes of the great central plains cultivated the fertile lands along rivers and streams, while others hunted bison during the summer. After European contact, they took easily to the horses that were brought and used them to help in their hunting. The huge herds of bison then became more important to Plains Indians ─ they could eat their meat, make their skins into clothing and shelters, and use their bones and horns to make tools. Although they survived attempts by European settlers to wipe them out, few native Americans now follow a traditional lifestyle, but most are very proud of their ancestry.

41. According to the passage, giving a single common name to all the original inhabitants of North America was inappropriate because ----.

A) they were quite diverse and were not identified as one unified entity

B) they had nomadic lifestyles before settling down in different places

C) very few of them are eager to follow the traditional lifestyle today

D) it is still contradictory who the first nation that appeared in the region was

E) they mostly farmed as well as hunting, especially bison

42. Which statement is true about native North American tribes?

A) The lifestyles they adopted were quite similar to one another.

B) The Cree lived in the north and hunted moose and caribou.

C) Most of the tribes lived in the Arctic rather than the southwest.

D) The Iroquois lived in the northeast and relied on fishing.

E) Before Europeans arrived, bison was the Plains Indians' primary food source.

43. It can be inferred from the passage that due to European interference ----.

A) most native Americans maintained their traditional lifestyles

B) the Huron and the Apache living in the southwest relied on hunting

C) native Americans learned more efficient farming techniques

D) Plains Indians became more successful hunters of bison

E) cultivating lands accompanied by hunting became the main priorities for the natives

44. - 48. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

44. Reporter:
– **So, you say we should spend less time in places like cubicles, cars, and soft armchairs.**

Physician:
– **Exactly! We're programmed to thrive in nature. Spending time outside boosts our mood and makes us feel calmer.**

Reporter:
– **----**

Physician:
– **Just simple things like enjoying your drinks or meals outside or doing some workouts outdoors.**

A) How can we convince people who don't like outdoor activities?

B) Do you agree that outdoor activities in big cities are very expensive?

C) What would you suggest for those who don't know where to start?

D) Outdoor activities should be preferred when it is warm, aren't they?

E) Is there good evidence that shows the benefits of spending time in nature?

45. Fiona:
– **I find many ancient Roman buildings simply beautiful. It's really amazing how they were able to create such complex structures.**

Mary:
– **----**

Fiona:
– **What do you mean?**

Mary:
– **Well, it was in ancient Greece that classical architecture emerged and it was the Romans who contributed much to its advancement in terms of complexity.**

A) The Romans are known for their contributions to wide range of subjects from postal services to astronomy.

B) There are some art historians who claim that the Romans came up with nothing novel to the art of architecture.

C) The Romans were not the only ones adopting the Greek styles and techniques in their architectural design.

D) The Roman baths are one of the most distinguished examples of the Roman architectural style.

E) I guess you should thank both the Greeks and Romans for the elaborate Roman constructions.

46. Ann:
– **You're reading a lot these days.**

Boris:
– **Not really. I've just read two books in the last couple of weeks. It's just that whenever you visit me, you happen to find me reading.**

Ann:
– **----**

Boris:
– **Why don't you set yourself a goal of one book a month or something?**

Ann:
– **That's a good idea. Setting a strict time limit may motivate me to read.**

A) I just don't like reading books. Rather, I'm usually fine with reading my work materials in my spare time.

B) How do you find enough time to read though you're often busy?

C) I don't read as much as you. I generally prefer to read best-selling novels.

D) Two books? That's more than I could bear. I'll stick to magazines.

E) That's more than I can do. Whenever I start, I always find a good reason to quit.

47. Patient:
– **I've been trying really hard to lose weight but no success so far.**

Dietician:
– **----**

Patient:
– **A couple of times. But nothing actually worked, though I did my best.**

Dietician:
– **OK, don't worry. We'll find out what makes it hard for you to lose weight.**

A) Well, have you ever consulted a professional before?

B) How many times do you eat in a typical day?

C) What kind of diets have you tried until now?

D) How often do you eat junk food?

E) How long have you been on this particular diet?

48. Interviewer:
– **Where did your idea of package delivery using unmanned flying vehicles, *drones*, come from?**

Entrepreneur:
– **Well, I've been passionate about aviation all of my life. Also, a few years ago my company decided that technology was then mature enough to pursue it.**

Interviewer:
– **----**

Entrepreneur:
– **One is the capability to operate safely and independently, without crashing into anything or anyone.**

A) What do you think can you do to make drone delivery economically more competitive?

B) Why do you think ordinary people have so many concerns about drone delivery?

C) How confident are you that people will choose your delivery system?

D) What are some of the technical improvements you want to achieve to enhance the drone delivery system?

E) Which types of drones are the most appealing for most customers?

49. - 53. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

49. Despite its small size, Costa Rica, whose geography varies from rainforests to arid regions, is home to some of the most intense biodiversity in the world.

A) Costa Rica has got one of the highest levels of biodiversity in the world, and rainforests and arid regions make up the majority of the small country's diverse geography.

B) Partly because Costa Rica has a geography that ranges from rainforests to arid regions, the small country possesses some of the richest biodiversity in the world.

C) With a diverse geography including rainforests and arid regions, Costa Rica has some of the richest biodiversity in the world although it is a small country.

D) Costa Rica's small size does not prevent it from boasting some of the highest levels of biodiversity in the world, partly due to its geography ranging from rainforests to arid regions.

E) While Costa Rica is blessed with some of the most intense biodiversity in the world, it is one of the smallest countries possessing a geography ranging from rainforests to arid regions.

50. As well as spoken language, we use body language to pass on a multitude of messages about our moods and intentions.

A) A good amount of information about our moods and intentions is passed on to other people using either body language or spoken language.

B) Spoken language is not the only means to convey a large number of messages regarding our moods and intentions, we also make use of body language.

C) Plenty of messages concerning our moods and intentions are conveyed using spoken language rather than body language.

D) We utilise either body language or spoken language to convey some messages related to our moods and intentions.

E) Both body language and spoken language have to be used together to effectively convey messages with regard to our moods and intentions.

51. Few inventions have had a more immediate or lasting impact on world history than the railroad, the first mode of land transport capable of outdistancing the horse and camel.

A) The railroad, the mode of land transport which offered longer distances than the horse and camel for the first time, affected world history more directly and permanently than most other inventions.

B) Direct and permanent impact on world history came from a number of land transport inventions, one of which was the railroad, as it made it possible to travel longer distances compared to the horse and camel.

C) The horse and camel were outdistanced by the railroad, the first mode of land transport, which came as a more direct and lasting impact on world history compared to other inventions.

D) Different modes of land transport that are able to go longer distances than the horse and camel have been invented, but the railroad was the first to have a direct and long-lasting effect on world history.

E) World history has been influenced directly and permanently by a great number of inventions, including the railroad, which was the first mode of land transport that outperformed both the horse and camel in terms of distance.

52. **The learning of culture is an integral part of language education because culture dramatically influences how people speak in everyday interaction.**

A) Everyday interaction seems to be affected by culture to a great extent, which, in turn, affects how culture is taught in language education.

B) Language education, where the way people of a certain culture speak in their routine activities is taught, significantly contributes to the learning of culture.

C) Culture largely determines the norms of speaking in everyday interaction, so the learning of culture is perhaps the most important aspect of language education.

D) Given that culture substantially affects the way people speak in daily communication, the learning of culture cannot be separated from language education.

E) Learning a language means learning the culture of that language; that is, language education also helps people speak in a particular language according to cultural norms.

53. **Because industrialised countries have been the primary greenhouse gas emitters, they should play a role in helping the world shift to renewable energy sources.**

A) In order to help the world move to renewable energy sources, industrialised countries should stop releasing greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

B) It is the duty of industrialised countries to move to renewable energy sources as they are the world's major contributors to the production of greenhouse gases.

C) Although industrialised countries give out greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, they need to help the world to start using renewable energy sources.

D) The reason why industrialised countries should help the world to turn to renewable energy sources is that they have been largely responsible for greenhouse gas emissions.

E) Not only industrialised countries, which release greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, the other countries of the world also need to shift to renewable energy sources.

54. - 58. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

54. Your teenage son asks for your permission to go on a five-day camping holiday with one of his friends, Jason. You think Jason has a bad influence on your son and a long holiday might make things even worse, so you firmly refuse to give permission: ----

A) Sorry dear, but such a long trip would definitely be a disaster with Jason. So, we need to discuss it.

B) You know I don't like Jason, but he may be good fun on a trip.

C) Do whatever you want, just try to be firm with Jason.

D) There's no way I'll allow you to take that trip with Jason.

E) If you obey my strict rules, I won't stand in your way.

55. It is 1 a.m. and you have an important exam tomorrow but your upstairs neighbour is having a party with lots of people. Although you warned them an hour ago, they are still very loud. You go upstairs again and say angrily: ----

A) I'm really upset that you didn't invite me to your party.

B) If this party doesn't end in ten minutes, I'm calling the cops.

C) I wouldn't do this to you if you had something important to do the next day.

D) I really miss my old neighbours. They knew how to throw a party.

E) This party is lame. All these people, but no one to talk to.

56. You unexpectedly have a free weekend and you heard that a friend has an exhibition of her paintings at a café. You are eager to go and you invite your best friend to join you. He says he does not like such activities. So you say to express your disappointment: ----

A) Even if you didn't like the idea of an exhibition, you could at least join me just to make me happy. I felt excited about it.

B) I enjoyed it a lot when I last went there. She is a great artist. I think we should give it a try.

C) I'm so indecisive about it. What do you think we should do then if we don't go to the exhibition?

D) I obviously chose a wrong activity for us. It'll be a total waste of time. What can we do instead?

E) I've been meaning to go to this exhibition for weeks and you know it. Why do you always ruin my plans?

57. You have a job interview but it is on the other side of the town. You're running a bit late. One of your friends has a car and offers you a ride to the interview. You accept the offer and gratefully say: ----

A) You really don't have to. I can just take the bus.

B) I really appreciate your offer, but thanks. I can probably make it if I run.

C) Thanks, this helps me a lot! I would miss the interview if I took the bus.

D) Please do! I helped you wash your car, so you actually owe me now.

E) Maybe I'll just take the subway, it's faster and cheaper.

58. A friend of yours borrowed some money from you a really long time ago and still has not paid you back. You are really close friends and you think he has simply forgotten. You don't want to upset him but want to make him understand that you now need the money, so you say: ----

A) You always do this. You're constantly asking for money but you never pay it back. I always have to remind you of it.

B) Please pay back the money you borrowed as soon as possible. Otherwise, I'll hire a lawyer and take you to court!

C) Remember I lent you some money a while ago? Don't you think it's time you paid it back? It's been ages!

D) I hate to bring this up, but I don't think I'll be able to afford my expenses this month. So, is it possible for you to return the money you borrowed soon?

E) Do you remember when I lent you that money? It's been so long, and I don't think I need it back anymore. So, don't worry about it.

59. - 63. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

59. Sociology is one of a number of social sciences which attempt to understand and explain the behaviour of human beings. Unlike some social sciences, it does not confine itself to one particular area of society. ---- It is hard to think of any significant area of life which has never been the subject of a sociological study.

A) Indeed, sociologists are concerned with a vast range of topics including shopping, popular music, poverty, and migration.

B) In sociology, then, it is essential to understand the social context in which human behaviour takes place.

C) A change in society such as the introduction of new technology can lead to new ways of behaving.

D) Socialisation is a lifelong process which continues as people change their jobs or roles and as society itself changes.

E) At the most basic level, sociology involves understanding the culture of the society in which social action occurs.

60. Microwave ovens do not directly cook food; what they do is heat water. The frequency of microwaves happens to be just right for exciting water molecules. ---- Nearly all food contains water, but microwaves will not cook completely dry food like cornflakes, rice or pasta.

A) Microwaves are a form of electromagnetic radiation that sits on the spectrum between radio waves and infrared light.

B) By spreading their energy evenly through food, the microwaves heat the water in it and the hot water cooks the food.

C) Microwave cookery is similar to heating food in a normal oven, except that the microwaves penetrate deeper and more quickly.

D) The molecules in the centre of your soup are not heated any quicker than those on the outside.

E) Exciting the water molecules means that the food rarely gets much hotter than 100°C, at which water boils.

61. Until now, there has not been a comprehensive map of soil bacteria, but a team of scientists recently took the first steps toward creating one and found out something surprising along the way. These researchers collected nearly 300 soil samples from 18 countries and as many different environments as possible. ---- However, the scientists found that across these different environments on Earth, a relatively small number of bacteria species dominated.

A) These tiny organisms, which populate every environment, play active roles in many of Earth's biological processes.

B) They create acidic environments, decompose dead organisms and release gases.

C) They were expecting to find a diverse array of bacteria species spanning different terrains.

D) With this new bacteria list, scientists have a starting point for studying the complex web of ecosystem.

E) Of the thousands of individual species of bacteria, only 20 percent of those are known to scientists.

62. **The carbon cycle is the natural system that, ideally, creates a balance between carbon emitters (such as humans) and carbon absorbers (such as trees) so that the atmosphere does not contain an increasing amount of carbon dioxide. It is a huge process that involves oceans, land, and air. ---- You can think of it almost as the Earth breathing in and out.**

A) The exchange of carbon dioxide between the ocean and the air happens at the surface of the water.

B) The seas' ability to absorb carbon dioxide has long been known to scientists.

C) The carbon cycle is called "in balance" when roughly the same amount of carbon that is being pumped into the air is being sucked out by something else.

D) Given the important role that carbon dioxide plays in warming the Earth, you may be surprised by how little of it is in the atmosphere.

E) Carbon dioxide is composed of one carbon atom and two oxygen atoms, connected by double bonds.

63. **The creation of revolutionary products or practices has no timetable. Great minds give birth to innovations as inspiration hits, necessity requires, or happenstance would have it. ---- The Renaissance, for instance, was a period of great intellectual exploration, an era of innovation in arts, philosophy, medicine, engineering, and science. Inventions of the Renaissance include the printing press and movable type. It was also at this time that Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) drew the first plans for a flying machine, a precursor to planes and jets that would be devised and developed centuries later.**

A) Human progress is now taking place at an unprecedented pace.

B) Nevertheless, the history of the human race can conceivably be called the story of innovation.

C) However, there have been a number of specifically fruitful periods of invention throughout history.

D) Also, their other inventions go beyond basic human needs to enhance human interaction.

E) Furthermore, the invention of the electric bulb is said to be a pure coincidence.

64. - 69. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

64. Being part of a circle of friends is one of life's greatest joys, but the dynamics of a group may sometimes be challenging.

A) Bir arkadaş çevresinin parçası olmak hayattaki en büyük mutluluklardan biridir ancak bir grubun dinamiği bazen zorlayıcı olabilir.

B) Arkadaşlardan oluşan bir çevrenin parçası olmak insanlara hayattaki en büyük mutluluklardan biriymiş gibi gelebilir ancak grup dinamiği bazen zorlayıcıdır.

C) Bir grubun dinamiği bazen zorlayıcı olsa da bir arkadaş çevresinin parçası olmak hayattaki en büyük mutluluklardan biri olabilir.

D) Hayattaki en büyük mutluluklardan biri, bir arkadaş çevresinin parçası olmaktır ama grup dinamiğini oluşturmak zorlayıcı olabilir.

E) Bir grubun dinamiği her ne kadar bazen zorlayıcı olsa da bir arkadaş çevresinin parçası olmak insana hayattaki en büyük mutluluklardan birini verebilir.

65. People who watch television more than four hours a day are twice as likely to have a major health issue compared with those who watch less.

A) Günde dört saatten fazla televizyon izleyen insanların, daha az izleyenlerle karşılaştırıldığında ciddi bir sağlık problemi yaşaması iki kat daha olasıdır.

B) Günde dört saatten fazla televizyon izleyenler, daha az izleyenlerle kıyaslandığında iki kat daha ciddi bir sağlık problemi yaşayabilirler.

C) Günde dört saatten fazla televizyon izleyen insanların karşılaştıkları ciddi sağlık problemlerinin, daha az izleyen insanlarınkiyle kıyaslandığında iki kat daha fazla olması muhtemeldir.

D) Daha az televizyon izleyen insanlarla karşılaştırıldığında günde dört saatten fazla televizyon izleyen insanların ciddi bir sağlık problemi yaşama olasılığının iki kat arttığı düşünülmektedir.

E) Günde dört saat daha fazla televizyon izleyenlerde ciddi bir sağlık problemiyle karşılaşma olasılığı, daha az izleyen insanlarınkine göre iki kat fazladır.

66. All the activities that keep the body alive are constantly controlled by the nervous system which works 24 hours a day, collecting information about how body parts are working.

A) Sinir sistemi 24 saat çalışarak uzuvların nasıl çalıştığı hakkında bilgi toplar ve bedeni canlı tutan tüm aktiviteleri sürekli kontrol eder.

B) Bedeni canlı tutan bütün aktiviteler, uzuvların nasıl çalıştığı hakkında bilgi toplayarak günde 24 saat çalışan sinir sistemi tarafından sürekli kontrol edilir.

C) Bedeni canlı tutan tüm aktiviteler, sinir sisteminin uzuvların nasıl çalıştığı hakkında sürekli bilgi toplaması ve 24 saat çalışmasıyla kontrol edilir.

D) 24 saat boyunca çalışan sinir sisteminin uzuvların nasıl çalıştığı hakkında bilgi toplaması sayesinde bedeni canlı tutan bütün aktiviteler sürekli denetlenir.

E) Bedenin canlı kalmasını sağlayan bütün aktiviteler, sinir sisteminin 24 saat çalışması ve uzuvların nasıl çalıştığı hakkında sürekli bilgi toplanması ile denetlenir.

67. The Indian Ocean formed over the period of the last 120 million years as the landmasses of India and Australia moved away from Africa.

A) Hindistan ve Avustralya kara parçalarının Afrika'dan ayrılması son 120 milyon yıllık süre zarfında Hint Okyanusu'nu meydana getirmiştir.

B) Hint Okyanusu, son 120 milyon yıllık süreçte Hindistan ve Avustralya kara parçalarının Afrika'dan ayrılmasıyla meydana gelmiştir.

C) Son 120 milyon yılda oluşan Hint Okyanusu, Hindistan ve Avustralya kara parçalarının Afrika'dan ayrılmasıyla meydana gelmiştir.

D) Hint Okyanusu, yaklaşık 120 milyon yıl önce Hindistan ve Avustralya kara parçaları Afrika'dan ayrıldığı için oluşmuştur.

E) Hint Okyanusu'nun son 120 milyon yılda oluşmasına sebep olan olay, Hindistan ve Avustralya kara parçalarının Afrika'dan ayrılmasıdır.

68. Feelings of isolation and loneliness form the core of most emotional disorders, so we need others' support not to experience these feelings.

A) Birçok duygusal rahatsızlığın temelinde soyutlanma ve yalnızlık hisleri bulunmaktadır bu yüzden bu tür duygulara kapılmamak için başkalarının desteğine ihtiyaç duyarız.

B) Birçok duygusal rahatsızlığın temelini oluşturan soyutlanma ve yalnızlık hislerini yaşamamak için başkalarının desteğine ihtiyacımız vardır.

C) Soyutlanma ve yalnızlık hisleri pek çok duygusal rahatsızlığın temelinde yer alır bu nedenle bu hislerden etkilenmemek için ihtiyacımız olan şey, başkalarının desteğidir.

D) Soyutlanma ve yalnızlık hisleri birçok duygusal rahatsızlığın temelini oluşturur dolayısıyla bu duyguları yaşamamak için başkalarının desteğine ihtiyaç duyarız.

E) Soyutlanma ve yalnızlık hisleri pek çok duygusal rahatsızlığın temelinde yatmaktadır bu nedenle bu hisleri yaşamak istemiyorsak başkalarından destek alabiliriz.

69. In highly industrialised countries, where most people have a modern way of life, an average family throws away over 1 ton of garbage every year.

A) Birçok insanın modern bir hayat tarzının olduğu büyük oranda sanayileşmiş ülkelerde, ortalama bir aile her yıl 1 tonun üzerinde çöp atmaktadır.

B) Büyük oranda sanayileşmiş ülkelerde birçok insanın modern bir hayat tarzının olmasından dolayı, ortalama bir aile her yıl 1 tonun üzerinde çöp atmaktadır.

C) Büyük oranda sanayileşmiş çoğu ülkede modern bir hayat tarzı olan ortalama bir aile her yıl 1 tonun üzerinde çöp atmaktadır.

D) Büyük oranda sanayileşmiş ülkelerde ortalama bir aile, birçok insan gibi modern bir hayat tarzına sahiptir ve yılda 1 tonun üzerinde çöp atmaktadır.

E) Ortalama bir ailenin modern bir hayat tarzı olduğu büyük oranda sanayileşmiş ülkelerde, her yıl 1 tonun üzerinde çöp atılmaktadır.

70. - 75. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

70. Mercanlar çoğunlukla su sıcaklığının 18ºC'den daha yüksek olduğu tropikal kıyılardaki berrak ve sığ sularda yetişir.

A) Corals grow in clear and shallow water covering tropical coasts because this is where water temperature is often higher than 18ºC.

B) Tropical coasts where water temperature is higher than 18ºC have clear and shallow water in which corals grow in large amounts.

C) Corals mostly grow in clear and shallow water on tropical coasts where water temperature is higher than 18ºC.

D) Clear and shallow water on tropical coasts where water temperature is higher than 18ºC makes corals grow extensively.

E) Corals mostly grow on tropical coasts where water is clear and shallow although water temperature is higher than 18ºC.

71. İklim değişikliğinin sebep olduğu kuraklıklar ve su seviyelerindeki değişimler, geleneksel olarak Kenya'daki Nakuru Gölü etrafında çiftleşmek için toplanan flamingoları tehdit etmektedir.

A) Droughts and changes in water conditions caused by climate change are threatening flamingos that traditionally gather to breed around Lake Nakuru in Kenya.

B) Droughts and changes in water conditions threatening flamingos that traditionally gather around Lake Nakuru in Kenya to breed are a result of climate change.

C) Climate change results in droughts and changes in water conditions and this is threatening flamingos that traditionally gather to breed around Lake Nakuru in Kenya.

D) Flamingos that traditionally gather around Lake Nakuru in Kenya to breed are threatened by droughts and changes in water conditions caused by climate change.

E) Flamingos traditionally gather to breed around Lake Nakuru in Kenya but they are being threatened by droughts and changes in water conditions caused by climate change.

72. Bazı araştırmacılar kahve tüketimi ile insanların belirli sağlık sorunlarına karşı direnç geliştirmesi arasında bir bağlantı olduğunu öne sürmektedir.

A) A link between coffee consumption and people's developing resistance to particular health problems is proposed by some researchers.

B) Some researchers suggest that there is a link between coffee consumption and people's developing resistance to certain health problems.

C) Coffee consumption leads to people's developing resistance to certain health problems, as proposed by some researchers.

D) According to some researchers, there is a link between coffee consumption and people's developing resistance to particular health problems.

E) Some researchers suggest that people's developing resistance to certain health problems is linked to coffee consumption.

73. Susuz kalmak sağlığımız için iyi değildir ancak su ihtiyacımızı karşılamak için günde sekiz bardak su içmemiz gerektiği fikrinin de hiçbir bilimsel dayanağı yoktur.

A) Being dehydrated is not good for our health, but the idea that we need to drink eight glasses of water a day in order to stay hydrated has also no scientific background.

B) Being dehydrated is not good for health; however, the claim that we must drink eight glasses of water a day to stay hydrated has not been scientifically proved yet.

C) Although the idea that we need to drink eight glasses of water a day to stay hydrated does not have any scientific background, being dehydrated is not good for our health either.

D) Being dehydrated has no benefits for our health, but the idea that we should drink eight glasses of water a day to stay hydrated is not based on scientific proof either.

E) There is no scientific evidence to prove the idea that we should drink eight glasses of water a day in order to stay hydrated, but being dehydrated is not good for our health either.

74. Yeni meydana gelen bir yaralanma için uygulanmaması gerekse de sıcaklık uzun süreli kas ağrılarına faydalı olabilir.

A) Although it should not be used for a fresh injury, heat can be beneficial for long-term muscle pains.

B) Heat cannot be used for an injury that is fresh but you might use it for long-term muscle pains.

C) Heat can be effective for long-term muscle pains, though you should not use it for a fresh injury.

D) No matter how beneficial heat can be for long-term muscle pains, it should not be used for fresh injuries.

E) Heat, which should not be used for fresh injuries, can be used for long-term muscle pains.

75. İnsanları hayvanlardan ayıran temel özellik, insanların kendileri ve çevreleri arasında aracılık eden karmaşık göstergeler yaratma yetisidir.

A) Humans are capable of creating sophisticated signs that mediate between them and their environment, and this is the main feature that discriminates humans from animals.

B) The basic feature that distinguishes humans from animals is humans' capacity to create sophisticated signs that mediate between them and their environment.

C) Humans differ from animals in that they are able to create sophisticated signs that mediate between them and their environment, which is a key feature of humans.

D) Humans' capacity to create sophisticated signs that mediate between them and their environment is a feature that clearly distinguishes humans from animals.

E) Humans have the capacity to create sophisticated signs that mediate between them and their environment, which is a crucial feature that differentiates humans from animals.

76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. **(I)** Carbohydrates are a vast and diverse group of nutrients found in most foods. **(II)** This group includes simple sugars and complex forms such as starches, which are broken down during digestion to produce simple sugars. **(III)** In contrast to the other carbohydrates, fibre is a type of complex carbohydrate that cannot be readily digested by our bodies. **(IV)** The main function of the simple sugars and starches in the foods we eat is to deliver calories for energy. **(V)** The simple sugar glucose is required to satisfy the energy needs of the brain, whereas our muscles use glucose for short-term bouts of activity.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

77. **(I)** Water is of such great importance that it makes up almost two thirds of the human body by weight. **(II)** It plays a fundamental role in digestion and absorption and in the elimination of indigestible metabolic waste. **(III)** Water for the body is obtained primarily by drinking and ingesting food as well as through internal chemical reactions. **(IV)** Water also serves as the basis of the circulatory system, which uses blood to distribute nutrients to the entire body. **(V)** Moreover, water helps maintain body temperature by expelling excess heat through the skin via sweat and evaporation.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

78. **(I)** Creativity tests, mostly devised over the last thirty years, are aimed at assessing the qualities and abilities that constitute creativity. **(II)** These tests evaluate mental abilities in ways that are different from ─ and even diametrically opposed to ─ conventional intelligence tests. **(III)** Because the kinds of abilities measured by creativity tests differ from those measured by intelligence quotient (IQ) tests, persons with the highest scores on creativity tests do not necessarily have the highest IQs. **(IV)** Most creativity tests in use today are based at least partially on the theory of creativity evolved by J.P. Guilford in the 1950s. **(V)** Creative people tend to have IQs that are at least average if not above average, but beyond a score of 120 there is little correlation between performance on intelligence and creativity tests.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

79. **(I)** The Industrial Revolution brought great wealth to factory owners and made basic goods such as food and clothing cheaper than ever before. **(II)** During the Industrial Revolution, a great majority of workers in factories were children; as a result, accidents were very common. **(III)** However, the Industrial Revolution also created a new kind of poverty. **(IV)** Large numbers of people moved to the cities in search of work, where they were packed into crowded, dirty housing. **(V)** Many were unemployed and ended up in prison for debt, or forced to move into harsh lodgings called workhouses, where they performed hard labour for low wages.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

80. **(I)** Since their earliest presence on Earth, humans have sought to make sense of their surroundings. **(II)** Survival depended on understanding the behaviour of a volcano, the flood cycles of a river, or the optimum time to cross a mountain pass. **(III)** Humans developed ways to record and pass on such information. **(IV)** Modern science and information gathering have given anthropologists more insight than ever before. **(V)** As they ventured from their places of origin, by land and by sea, people acquired a broader perspective of Earth's processes and of the patterns and impact of human settlement throughout the world.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

TEST BİTTİ.
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

1. **Sınav salonunda saate entegre kamera ile kayıt yapılıyor ise kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları, ÖSYM Yönetim Kurulunca geçersiz sayılacaktır.**
2. **Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Adayların sınav binasına; her türlü delici ve kesici alet, ateşli silah, çanta, cüzdan, cep telefonu, saat (kol saati ve her türlü saat), anahtarlık, her türlü araç anahtarı, kablosuz iletişim sağlayan bluetooth ve benzeri cihazlar ile; kulaklık, kolye, küpe, yüzük **(alyans hariç)**, bilezik broş ve diğer takılar, her türlü plastik, cam eşya **(şeffaf/numaralı gözlük hariç)**, plastik ve metal içerikli eşyalar **(başörtü için kullanılan boncuklu/boncuksuz toplu iğne, para, anahtarlıksız basit anahtar, ulaşım kartı, basit tokalı kemer, basit tel toka ve basit piercing (taşsız, metal top veya sivri uçlu) hariç)** banka/kredi kartı vb. kartlarla, her türlü elektronik/mekanik cihaz ve her türlü müsvedde kâğıt, defter, kalem, silgi, kalemtıraş, kitap, ders notu, sözlük, dergi, gazete ve benzeri yayınlar, cetvel, pergel, açıölçer ve bu gibi araçlarla, yiyecek içecek **(şeffaf pet şişe içerisinde bandajı çıkarılmış su hariç)**, ilaç ve diğer tüketim maddeleri ile gelmeleri yasaktır. Bu tür eşya, araç-gereçlerle sınava girmiş adaylar mutlaka Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. **Ancak, ÖSYM Başkanlığı tarafından belirlenen Engelli ve Yedek Sınav Evrakı Yönetim Merkezi (YSYM) binalarında sınava girecek olan engelli adayların sınava giriş belgelerinde yazılı olan araç-gereçler, cihazlar vb. yukarıda belirtilen yasakların kapsamı dışında değerlendirilecektir.**
3. Bu sınav için verilen cevaplama süresi **120 dakikadır (2 saat).** Sınav başladıktan sonra **ilk 60 dakika** içinde adayın sınavdan çıkmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süreler dışında, cevaplamayı sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitapçığınızı salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz. Bildirilen sürelere aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.**
4. **Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınav salonuna alınmayacaktır.**
5. Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak, görevlilere soru sormak yasaktır. Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları ayrıca adayların birbirinden kalem, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
6. Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarısına uymak zorundasınız. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanıza bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanlar ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanlar Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
7. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenler Salon Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır. Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecek, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca bu aday/adaylar 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen hiçbir sınava başvuru yapamayacak ve sınava giremeyecektir. Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
8. Cevap kâğıdında doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır. Bu alanları doldurunuz. Cevap kâğıdınızı başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir. Cevap kâğıdına yazılacak her türlü yazıda ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların, cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
9. Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz kitapçık kapağında bulunan alanları doldurunuz. Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitapçığının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçık numarasının, kitapçığın ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığınızın sayfası eksik veya basımı hatalıysa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz.
   Size verilen soru kitapçığının numarasını cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru Kitapçık Numarası" alanına yazınız ve kodlayınız. Cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru kitapçık numaramı doğru kodladım." kutucuğunu işaretleyiniz.
   Soru kitapçığı üzerinde yer alan Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız.
10. Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığınızın sayfalarını koparmayınız. Soru kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
11. Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitapçığına yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir, bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
12. Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
13. **Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı, cevap kâğıdınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim ediniz. Bu konudaki sorumluluk size aittir.**
14. Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIŞTIR" uyarısıyla başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞTİR" uyarısıyla sona erer.

2020 YABANCI DİL TESTİ (YDT)

YKS 3. OTURUM YABANCI DİL TESTİ (YDT)

28-06-2020

İNGİLİZCE TESTİ

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. A
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. D
9. B
10. D
11. E
12. B
13. B
14. C
15. A
16. E
17. A
18. B
19. A
20. D
21. A
22. A
23. C
24. B
25. B
26. D
27. E
28. D
29. B
30. E
31. B
32. B
33. B
34. E
35. A
36. D
37. E
38. A
39. A
40. A
41. A
42. B
43. D
44. C
45. E
46. E
47. A

İNGİLİZCE TESTİ

48. D
49. C
50. B
51. A
52. D
53. D
54. D
55. B
56. A
57. C
58. D
59. A
60. B
61. C
62. C
63. C
64. A
65. A
66. B
67. B
68. D
69. A
70. C
71. A
72. B
73. A
74. A
75. B
76. C
77. C
78. D
79. B
80. D